going up the steps of the building of the Museum of Comparative Zoology (Louis Agassiz building) there was Blankinship sweeping down the steps with a broom, the outside steps. I stopped and talked with him a bit and went on. Doubtless he lived and did his work under a heavy handicap but anyway he got his Ph.D. degree at Harvard. Later he was Professor of Botany at the Montana State College of Agriculture. Doubtless he did not fit in well at that place because he stayed there not long. In later years he turned up in the upper Sacramento region as an agent in plant physiol-

ogy, acting as an expert in connection with suits for damages brought against them of the smelter companies, by farmers and landowners. After that he went to live in Lake County or on near Mt. Konocti, say in the 1920s and during the 1920's he appeared in Berkeley but on looking up things in our herbarium. It was during this time he told me of troubles with his wife and fully exonerated himself in his own eyes. Later still it came to me that he had died — but it took three years, so great was the obscurity of his passing, to learn the place and date. When it finally came to my knowledge a note was

[3 dup. Grades. #44.25. Brahman-Risen. Oakland. Sept. 4, 1940.]

California Botanical Explorers

Notes on the Botanists of California and Western America

by

Willis Linn Jepson

Vol. 3

Berkeley

1943

- "Men and Manners". = Private Journal of W.L.J., vol. and p. as cited.
- F. B. = "Jepson Field Book", vol. and p. as cited.
- "Berkeley College" (note book), by W.L.J.
- l.c., a short cut way of referring to a work cited in the immediately previous line or paragraph without any regard to author or authority.

— Amongst the group of graduate students who had an interest in botany in the days when the department of Botany was just beginning, (1890–1892,) Joseph W. Blankinship must be remembered. He was very poor in money, independent in spirit and determined in his ideas, so that he seemed a bit eccentric. He could not toady or conform. The individuality of his opinions about botany somewhat naturally brought him into conflict with Professor Greene who liked to have from students a becoming deference (or rather especially) even when they expressed ideas differing from his. He (B) split it off with Prof. Hilgard.

In time Blankinship disappeared from Berkeley. In 1896 I went to Harvard as a graduate student. One day when

sent to Science (Oct. 4, 1940).
Blankinship published very little. By right more should have been expected from him. Said Isaac Newton of a young friend who had died: "Had Cotes lived we had known something". If Blankinship's life had been surrounded by hardships and adversity — burdens and handicaps which warped his mental outlook — botany would I think have profited more from his labors. — Dec. 30, 1942.

He died at Decoto on July 2, 1938.

— Audubon in California. Monthly American Journal of Geology and Natural Science. Conducted by G. W. Featherstonhaugh. Vol. 1. Philadelphia. [This item taken

from Argosy Book Stores Cat. No. 211. [1943].

— Bidwell, John. Life in Cal.; First Emigrant Train to Cal.; Ranch and Mission Days in Cal. Century Mag., vol. 41. (n. ser. vol. 19). 1890-1891.

— Heller, A. A. Apparently he knew little about or never consulted as a matter of course U.S. topographic maps. Cf. note in Men and Manners, vol. 14, p. 114.

— W. H. Davis, Sixty years in Cal. There is a list of ship arrivals on the coast from a very early day down through the mission period.

— Langsdorf's Narrative of the Rezanov Voyage to Nueva California in 1806. Translated by Thos. C. Russell. 1927.

— Alfred Robinson. Life in California. 1829-1846.

- F. A. Mourelle, Voyage of the Sonora. Transl. Daines Barrington.
- Alex. Forbes. History of Calif. 1839.
- Zephyrin Engelhardt. Series on the Missions.
- Wyeth, Nath. J., mentioned by W. Irving in Adventures of Captain Bonneville, p. 69 (year 1832.); p. 200 (1833); p. 322; p. 347; p. 348-366; p. 367 ( ); p. 369; p. 370 (Nuttall and Townsend mentioned); p. 373; p. 374; p. 391; p. 392; p. 393; p. 399; p. 473.

- Wood, Alphonse. cf. Men and Manners, vol. 14, p. 220.

- There is a genus Brevoortia in California, founded by Alphonse Wood for the Firecracker Plant. The name is for J. Carson Brevoort, a member of an

old Dutch family of New York. A member of the same family, I take it, is Henry Brevoort. (cf. Letters of Henry Brevoort to Washington Irving. 2 vols. 1916. Also Letters of Washington Irving to Henry Brevoort. 2 vols. 1915.)

- Cartography of the Northwest Coast. Henry R. Wagner. 2 vols. 1937. (Univ. Cal. Press).

- U.S. Geographical and Geological Survey of the Rocky Mts. Region. J.W. Powell in charge. Vols. 1-9. (Indian Tribes and Ethnography. Vol. 3 is Powers, Tribes of California).

- Jedidiah Smith: Trader and Trailmaker. By Maurice S. Sullivan. Ill. by Howard Simon. 1936. Smith discovered the central route from the Rockies to the Pacific (the South Pass); first white man to

cross Nevada, first to cross Utah from N. to S. (Everett's Cat n. ser., no. 93).

— Baker, Ray Stannard. The Book of my Youth. (Autobiography.) 1941. Brother of C. F. Baker who botanized in Cal. in the first years of the century.

— Marcou, J. Une Ascension dans les Montagnes Rocheuses. 24 pp. Paris, 1867. Bulletin de la Societie de Geographie (May, 1867) (Accompanied by John M. Bigelow, the author left Albuquerque, Oct. 8, 1853. — Everetts Cat. n. ser. 93, c. 1942.).

— Greene, E. L. His command of English: cf. Men and Manners, 14: 82.

— Bioletti, F. T. He was in body so disproportionate as to be misshapen. This circumstance put him in the same category with

C. E. Nichaeus, although Nichaeus was vastly more abnormal in body on account of his hunch back.

— Coulter, Thos. Travels of. Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci. Vol. 33, pp. 65-70. 1943. By Rogers McVaugh. (No description of travel in Calif.)

— Nuttall, Thos. Acer macrophyllum: "we did not observe it in the vicinity of Monterey". — N. Am. Sylva, 2: 78. This record helps to validate my statement that Nuttall did not travel overland from Monterey to San Diego. He did not even explore the coast line south of Monterey or he would have met the Big-leaf Maple. (cf. further note in Men and Manners, 15: 99.).

— The early trails into Yosemite. cf. Yosemite Nature Notes, 22: 49 (1943). This note has relation to H. H. Bolander's early trip into the Yosemite Valley.

— When Gray's Manual, 6th edition, edited by Sereno Watson and John M. Coulter, appeared, it received deadly though just criticism from Edward Lee Greene. Coulter resented this criticism strongly says Andrew Denny Rodgers of Ohio who came in to see me on ? . This was something I had overlooked. Coulter always, says Rodgers, was unfriendly to Greene's publications in the Botanical Gazette. It is in my mind [illegible] words pretty certain that Rodgers' are being recorded correctly. I think so. How one thing leads to another! Finally Greene described in immortal phrase Coulter's Manual of the Rocky Mts. as perfect! Every word taken from some other author! (Cont. p. 12).

— Stillman, Dr. J. D. B. Visited Smyrna in 1878 to secure fig cuttings. cf. Gustav Eisen, Fig Culture in Cal. p. 65 (U. S. Dept. Agr., Div. Pomology, Bull. 9. 1901.)

— Kellogg, Albert; cf. Academy News Letter, no. 43, July. 1943 (Portrait)

— Nuttall, Thos. On California coast. cf. Men and Manners, vol. 15, p. 99.

— "Second cataracts" of the Columbia River = The Dalles. Nuttall, Sylva, 2: 78.

— Nuttall, Thos. "At the confluence of the Columbia and the Wahlamet we pitched our tents and moored our vessel." — Sylva, 1: 2.

— Northwest Coast, a term sometimes applied to California. Umbellularia californica, says Nuttall (Sylva, 87-88), "was discovered on the northwest coast, in Upper California, by Mr. Menzies".

- Cont. from bottom p. 10. Greene reviewed the 6th ed., Gray's Manual, in Pittonia probably. He blasts the Gazette editors and obviously J.M. Coulter in Erythea, 2:87. I cannot now recall the place where Greene referred to the perfection of Coulter's Rocky Mountain Manual but it is a charmingly satirical bit.

- John Bidwell, Pioneer: a sketch of his Career, by Marcus Benjamin. 1907.

- Audubon the Naturalist: A History of his life and Times. 2 vols. 1938. By F.H. Herrick.

- J.W. Powell and the Ground Water Atlas.

- F.W. Pennell of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences Herbarium came to California to collect plants in 19?. He tended to make everything new

unit that he collected. Lincoln Constance said of him: If his characters are insufficient it is because of his own fault in not finding them.

- Douglas, David. Cf. H.H. Bancroft, History of the Northwest Coast, 2:507-511, 508, 510.

- McLaughlin, John, Factor of the Hudson Bay Company. Cf. H.H. Bancroft, History of the Northwest Coast, 2:743 (index); builds Fort Vancouver 2:436-442.

- Lewis and Clarke Expedition. H.H. Bancroft, History of the Northwest Coast, vol. 2, ch. 1-3.

- Nuttall, Thos. Cf. H.H. Bancroft, History of the Northwest Coast, 2:751 (index).

- Simpson, Sir Geo. Bancroft, l.c., 2:759 (index).

- Wyeth, N.J. Bancroft l.c., 2:767 (index).

– Chamisso Botanical Club. Erythea, 2: 171.

– Shockley, W. H. He exchanged plant specimens with S. B. Parish and E. L. Greene, as shown by his herbarium.

– Greene, E. L. He had great power with words. He tended at times to write impressively rather than scientifically. One of his new species, so to say, occurs in a region well-known, well-known to him, a commonplace region to me. Instead, therefore, of a simple direct statement he writes of the range, of the field occurrence, of this species so to convey a sense of importance, of impressiveness, even of grandeur, rather than a factual statement plain, unadorned.

– Stacey, J. W. Died Oct. 16, 1943, cf. notice in Academy News Letter, (San Francisco), No. 48, Dec. '43.

– Moziño, Jose Mariano. cf. note sub Davis, p. 5 ante.

– Ross, Alexander. Adventurers of First Settlers on the Oregon or Columbia River, 1810-1813. (Thwaites Early Western Travels. 1904).

– California. First Steamship Pioneers. (San Francisco. 1874.)

– In 1943 readers bought, in U. S., between 250 and 350 million books (45 million technical books; 15 million bibles and religious books; 80 million books of fiction, biography, war and politics). A record. – Signs of Times, 2-15-'44.

– The pioneer of western pioneers was no rude son of toil, but a man of thought trained amid arts and letters. – Francis Parkman.

– Michener, C. G. Date of his death seems difficult to obtain. cf. Helen Childers in litt. 5-17-44, Jepson Corresp.

– Gamble, Dr. Wm.; cf. Men and Manners, vol. 17, p. 159.

— Davidson, Geo. Pacific Coast of California, Oregon and Washington Territory. 2 vols. 7 large maps. 1869. For him was named Penstemon Davidsonii Greene.

— Francis Macbride and Alan Beetle. cf. Men and Manners, vol. 17, p. 166.

— E. L. Greene. He could talk impressively; he could say things you never forgot. He once told me of Orcutt's herbarium, of the fine material representing new species lying unrecognized in it because Orcutt was not enough of a botanist to handle such material — he was just a collector. — Sept. 2, 1945.

— E. W. Hilgard. cf. F. B. 53:196. cf. Men and Manners, 17:199.

— Carl Purdy died at Ketchikan on Aug. 8, 1945. For data as to his life see Elmer Purdy, Sept. 13, 1945, in Jepson Correspondence.

— Gregory, Emily. cf. Berkeley College Notebook, vol. 1, p. 67.

— Wolf, C. B. cf. Men and Manners, 16:135.

— Greene, E. L. See Berkeley College, vol. 2, p. 109.

— Dudley, W. R.; cf. Dict. Am. Biog.

— Hopping, Ralph. He collected plants on the Kawah River in 1901 and thereabouts. cf. his biography in Proceedings of the Entomological Society of British Columbia, no. 38, Feb. 7, 1942, pp. 3-4, by Geo. J. Spencer. See letter from George Hopping, Nov. 19, 1945 in Jepson Correspond.

— The best way of getting rid of bears when attacked by them, was to rattle my vasculum, or specimen box, when they immediately decamp." — Flora Drummond; cf. Geiser, Naturalists of the Frontier, p. 98. (1937). — W. H.

Brewer had never heard of this device. When he saw a grizzly's footprint, he turned and went the other way.

– Jared, L., of Estrella, collector of plants in San Luis Obispo Co., a consignment received in 1897. The record did not mean that the plants were necessarily collected at Estrella but certainly in San Luis Obispo Co., some as far east as the Carrizo plain.

– Jones, M. E., criticism of him as a collector: cf. S. F. Blake in Contrib. U. S. Natl Herb. 29: 117–124. 1945. Jones' "criticisms were often well founded." — S. F. Blake.

– Sara Allen Plummer Lemmon: cf. Am. Midl. Nat. 32: 513. (1944)

– Fremont, J. C. See paper on, by J. Ewan; separate

– Menzies, A. See Hitchc. W. Bot. 3: 213: 1943.

– Wood, Alphonso. cf. "Centennial of Wood's Class Book of Botany" See Science, 101: 484. 5-11-45.

– Stacey, J. W., Madroño 7: 181; sketch of his life by John T. Howell.

– Brewer, W. H. He published as new two Polygonums, P. Bolanderi Brew. and P. shastense Brew.

– S. B. Parish, a genius for friendship; H. Brandegee, a genius for being censorious; W. A. Setchell, a genius for malevolence.

– Greene, E. L. "E. L. Greene was perhaps as great a splitter as American systematic botany has yet encountered". — Milton Hopkins, in Rhod. 44: 198. 1942.

– Moziño and Sesse. cf. T. A. Sprague, Kew Bull. Misc Inf. 1926, p. 417.

– Lemmon, John G. cf. letters from and to Harold St. John, Aug. 18, 1941. Jepson Corr.

Mociño et Sessé.

— A a very early botanical collector in California was José Mariano Mociño whom A. Menzies (Vancouver Expedition) met in the north. When at Monterey he must have collected there Ribes speciosum Pursh. He regarded it as new and it was given the name "R. ? fuchsioides Moc. & Ses. This I find in J. L. Berlandier's paper, Memoire sur la famille des Grossulariées (Mem. Soc. Phys. Genève 3[12]: pls. 1-3, 1826), where is given a plate (3[III]) of Ribes stramineum Smith (Rees, Cycl. 30: n. 30) which is a synonym of R. speciosum Pursh. "R. stramineum Smith" of Berlandier is a slip for R. stamineum Smith, but on the plate of R. stramineum Berl there is cited as synonym: R. ? fuchsioides Moc. et Ses. flor. Mexic. ined. This name I do not find in Mocino et Sessé, Flora Mexicana in La Naturaleza. Is it Calyc. Des.?

[name of Mociño and Sessé]

— "The Agent's son, John Torrey, supplies me with all the books I want, which are not in the State-prison library". — Amos Eaton*, when confined in Newgate Prison, New York. cf. "Amos Eaton, Scientist and Educator," by Ethel M. McAllister; p. 143. 1941.

— Amos Eaton, his imprisonment and its injustice: l.c., p. 137, last prose paragraph on page. "cruel malignity of his enemies"; — l.c. p. 142.

— Gray, Asa. cf. Men and Manners, 16: 158.

— Johnston, Ivan. l.c.

---

* Elsewhere in these pages, it is my remembrance, Eaton says he taught the young John Torrey the nature of calyx, corol, petal.

— Nuttall, Thos. Nuttall's language is horrible, but as you say he is accurate. I adopt the substance of most of his descriptions. — Amos Eaton to John Torrey, quoted from McAllister, p. 228. (See p. 21, ante.) Also p. 246; p. 271.

— Gray, Asa. His arrogance towards Amos Eaton. "Mr. Gray (unasked) interfered, as if he — though he said we — held the destinies of the science in his hands, and that the ground whereon he stood was Holy." Amos Eaton to John Torrey, in litt. cf. McAllister, "Amos Eaton, Scientist and Educator", p. 238.

— Torrey, John. cf. Memoirs Torrey Bot. Club, vol. 16.

— Greene, E. L., had the power to make decisions more promptly than any other systematic botanist I knew. Many botanists (taxonomists) can get nowhere because they cannot come to decisions. cf. W.L. Jepson to Mabel B. Peirson, in Jepson Correspond., Jan. 28, 1946.

As to Greene personally; he made friends with great ease, partly on account of a certain luminous welcome in his countenance, in his smile, largely because of the grace, intelligence and dignity of his conversation. In this way he gained the friendship of the learned and of families with social position.

Cont. p. 24.

— Mrs. Marian Parsons called on me at my home, 11 Mosswood Road, yesterday. She knew Wm. Keith, the painter, well from rather early girlhood. She was taken to his studio by friends who were friends of Keith. He had Chinese gongs hanging in his studio (in San Francisco). At times he would take a stick and

but a going and thus develop certain ideas as to color suggested by the tone. John Muir, who often described himself as a botanist, often criticized details in Keith's painting – trees, grass, rocks and so on. It seems that at a very early day, Muir, Keith and some others from the flow of Yosemite went on a trip to the region about Mt. Lyell where Keith painted the forests and rivers. Probably all of Keith's paintings of the Coast Live Oak were done in Berkeley. – Feb. 2, 1946.

– Cont. from p. 23. Some men have a dignity that is stiff or sour or forbidding. Greene was quite different. He had, he radiated a gracious dignity.

– History of botanical exploration in Alaska and Yukon territories from the time of their discovery to 1940. Eric Hulten. Botaniska Notizer: 1940: 289.

– Brewer, W. H. Every one with whom I have talked who knew Brewer spoke of the wide range of his learning, the remarkable character of his scholarly knowledge. But he was no research man. He familiarized himself with the learning of past times, mastered it and thus became a finished scholar. cf. Botanists of Cal. and w. Am. 2: 215–219. He organized for his own use what other men did.

– Gilman, M. French. Biography by P. A. Munz. Madroño, 8: 27. 1945.

– Spencer, Mary Fiske. Madroño, 6: 82. Biography by Frederick Grover.

– Ramaley, Francis, biography. Madroño, 6: 260 He collected in Cal. near Sacramento.

– The botanical collections of Chamisso and Eschscholtz in California. Alice Eastwood. Lflts. W. Bot. 4: 17.

– Concerning David Douglas. by J. J. Howell, Lflts. W. Bot. 3: 160.

— Coulter, . Plants collected by him in Colorado Desert but attributed to "Monterey", labled as "Monterey": Dalea mollis Bth.; Phaca crotolariae Bth. (Astragalus crotolariae Gray); Astragalus coulteri Bth.

— Jones, M.E. "his reduction (Contrib. W. Bot. 15:69; 18:44) of A. agrimus to A. aridus Gray was an unlucky guess, prompted either by malice. cf. Lflls. W. Bot. 4:132, ignorance or M.E. Barneby.

— Douglas, David. Biographical Memoir, by F. A. S. Balfour, in Journ. Royal Hort. Soc. 67, part 4, pp. 121-128, part 5, pp. 153-162, — 1942.

— "The Botanical Collections of Chamisso and Eschscholtz in California. A. Eastwood. Lflls. W. Bot. 4:17.

— Brewer, W. H. Gathering knowledge of many recondite subjects in widely scattered fields, he transformed all previous discovery of sorts into a kind of vast erudition which stimulated and entertained the minds of large numbers of Yale men. It is worth while having one such character in a college — a man with a roving commission who is not tied fast to some specialists field. — Feb. 15, 1946.

— Jeffrey, John. The first collector of Quercus sadleriana R. Br. Campst.

— Palmer, Elizabeth Day. Collected about Los Angeles c. 1900. Some of her specimens are cited in my Fl. Cal. She died latter part of Nov., 1945. Graduated Univ. of Calif with class of 1894.

— Rydberg, P. A.

— "Early Botanical Ascents of Mt. Shasta". W.L. Jepson. Sierra Club Bull. vol. 28, no. 4, p. 23-30. 1942.

Notices of John Jeffrey, W.H. Brewer, J.D. Hooker, Asa Gray, J.G. Lemmon, C.G. Pringle, Edw. Palmer, M.A. Howe, W.C. Blasdale, W.L. Jepson, E.R. Drew, V.K. Chesnut.

— Atlas of American History. Chas. Scribner's Sons. Consult for Rocky Mountain maps of fur-traders days.

— Green River. Its other names: Sick-ke-dee River (trappers); Rio Verde of the Spaniards (Spanish River); Sage Hen River. cf. Annals of Wyoming 17: 89.

Colorado of the West (Capt. Bonneville).

— Douglas, David, Journal kept by David Douglas during his travels in North America, 1823-1827. London, 1914.

— Jones, Marcus. "Beattie, over-enthusiastic about the "prophetic" nature of Rafinesque's unbalanced work, wrote (Green Laurels, p. 266): 'If the rules of priority were strictly and justly applied, Rafinesque, himself might well have written such a sentence; his introverted brain (likewise that of Marcus Jones) frequently brought forth just such statements." — M.L. Fernald, Rhod. 46: 20. 1944.

Rafinesque would be found to have antedated a large part of the work . . . in botany of Gray and De Candolle.' Whew!

— Jones, Marcus E. cf. a tirade directed at him by M.L. Fernald, Rhod. 44: 437. 1942.

— Wright, W.J., I suppose he of San Bernardino, collected in Alaska. cf. Journ. Wash. Acad. Sci. 34: 23. no year is given.

— Ball, John. One of the founders of the Alpine Club in London in 1857. Cf. Appalachia, Dec. 1939, p. 517. I think this is the same John Ball who botanized in California. See "California Botanical Explorers", vol. 1. or vol. 2.

— Wagner, Henry R. Cartography of the Northwest Coast of America to the Year 1800. 2 vols. Maps. 9 1/2 x 12 1/2 inches. 1937. [This is a Univ. Cal. Press publication.]

— Palmer, Elizabeth Day. Collected in Los Angeles county about 1900. Died in late Nov., 1945. For a note on her activities, see California Monthly, Feb., 1946, p. 30.

— Michener, C. E. See Japan Correspondence, sub Jean Backus, Mar. 15, 1946.

— Greene, E. L. In American Midland Naturalist, for 1933, on cover, are advertised the publications of Greene as follows: Pittonia, 5 vols. $14.00. Leaflets Bot. Observation and Criticism, 2 vols., $6.00; Manual Region S. F. Bay, $2.00; Flora Franciscana, Parts 1-3, $2.00. (Part 4 lost in S. F. earthquake). Cybele Columbiana, .75.

When Greene left Berkeley in 1895 he took with him all his belongings (herbarium, library and so on in South Hall) and a good deal of University belongings (sheets from the herbarium).

He left in personal custody of the University printer, who was ↑J. W. Flinn, a Catholic, a large dry goods box containing Flora Franciscana and Manual of the Region of San Francisco Bay. ↑Botany of Years later, probably

when planning to retire to Notre Dame from Washington, he sent to Flinn for the box. One day, probably about 1912, I was calling on Flinn at the Printing Office and he showed me the box and its contents, prepatory to shipping it. — March 11, 1946.

— Greene, E. L. "who saw many species where others see only one"... "saying in his typically sophisticated and plausible style", etc., etc. "Nevertheless some botanists express admiration of Greene and his methods." — M. L. Fernald, Rhod. 48: 52, 53.

— Marine algae at Monterey: A. Menzies; D. Douglas; John Coulter; Collie and Lay. — Gilbert M. Smith, Sci. 101: 188.

— Botanical Work of Edward Lee Greene, by H. H. Bartlett. Torreya, 16: 151-175. 1916.

— Parry, C. C. West Am. Scientist vol. 7, pp. 1-5

Life and Letters of John Muir, 2: 242-243.

Overland Monthly, June, 1888.

— Hilgard, E. W. Botanical Work of, by Roland M. Harper, in Bull. Torr. Club, 43: 389. 1916.

— Morino and Sesse. Travels of in New Spain, paper by H. W. Rickett, New York Botanical Garden, at 1946 meeting of American Society of Plant Taxonomists, St Louis.

— Brauner, Sam. In the Gray Herbarium is a specimen of Mimulus moschatus Dougl. collected by Albert Kellogg and Samuel Brauner at Disco, Placer Co.

— California Botanical Collectors. cf. "Types and Original Citations", vol. 2, pp. 198, 199, etc., etc.

- Parry, C. C., For him Asa Gray named Collinsia parryi. It was collected by J. G. Lemmon and C. C. Parry on their trip into the San Bernardino Mts. Undoubtedly Lemmon asked Gray to name the new species for his friend Parry. It was his constant practice to ask that newly discovered species be named for friends.
- Wolf, C. B., cf. Men & Manners 16:187.
- Kennedy, P. B., and Heller, A. A. By Alan A. Beetle. Leaflets 45: 93. 1945.
- Purdy, Carl. Bulletin Am. Rock Gard. Soc. 4:1. 1946.
- Clements, Frederic Edwards, Ecology 26: 317. 1945.
- Douglas, David. "Dendromecon rigida ... It had been collected previously by David Douglas at Monterey". — A. Eastwood, Calif. Hist. Soc. Quarterly 24: 337.

Might this statement be based on the Douglas letters in Companion to the Botanical Magazine? Even so, it would not prove that the type of Douglas in this case or in any similar case was collected at Monterey, at San Francisco or any other places.

— Rydberg, P. A. "It was a revelation to me to learn why I was never able to understand — much less run down a species from the Rydberg text." — B. Wise Nielsen, Salida, Colo., Apr. 26, 1946. *

— Howard de Forest, Ph. D., died Apr. 4, 1946, Los Angeles. Emer. Prof. Univ. S. Calif.

— Michener, C. E. See H. M. Grover July 4, 1946 (Jepson Corresp.). See W. C. Blasdale, " " " July 3, '46.

---

* cf. Jepson Correspondence.

— It was in Aug. or Sept. I became an assistant in the Herbarium at the University. It was the next year, I think, that C. G. Michener and F. J. Bioletti appeared as students in the Herbarium. With one or two exceptions no other person ever flung nasty remarks at me as maliciously and continuously as C. G. Michener. It is to me now a strange thing looking back upon it, that this malice was almost totally disregarded — strange, because when young I was very hot-tempered.

When growing up as a youth it never occurred to me one could earn his living at Botany. Botany was purely a hobby, an out-door recreation. Therefore, when the opportunity came for a position in Botany it was a

great and joyous surprise. I was young; I had good health; I was employed on an occupation giving great delight. Those first years were years of great happiness and may account for my almost utter disregard of the intense malevolence of Charles Michener. Other persons stirred my anger at times, but not Michener. While I recognized fully his great mental powers, nevertheless I looked upon him as an inferior type — it was simply that I sensed him for what he was and abided by it.

Bioletti and Michener were inseparable. Bioletti never missed a chance to exercise his malevolence on me. In his case it was equally disregarded, and

for somewhat similar reasons in my mind. Curiously he kept up his attempts to hurt me, on meeting me, for a life time. In the latter years it took me by surprise — that was all.

My little article on Michener in California Monthly, July, 1946, was designed to trace his death date. It seemed to me that some one college man should know or furnish a means of knowing — but no one has as yet responded with a clue. — July 28, 1946. Try Bureau of Vital Statistics, State Board of Health, Sacramento. cf. W. J. Terry, July 3, 1946, In Jepson Correspondence.

— Greene, E. L. American Botany by A. D. Rodgers, p. 134.

— Butler, Geo. D. " " " p. 94.

— Life and Letters of Edward Lee Greene. Transactions of Wisconsin Academy of Arts and Sciences, 24: 147-185. Angelia Kunkler Main. (cf. A. D. Rodgers, American Botany, p. 54).

— C. J. Michener. cf. W. C. Blasdale, in Jepson Corresp., Aug. 5, 1946.

— Blasdale, W. C., " " " "

— Blaisdell, Frank Ellsworth, M.D. Collected plants at Mokelumne Hill from about 1893 to 1900. See biography in Academy News Letter, no. 80. Aug. 1946.

- The Russian Settlement at Ross. E. O. Essig. Cal. Hist. Soc. Quarterly 12: 191-209. 1933.
- The visit of the Rurik to San Francisco in 1816. August C. Mahr. Stanford Univ., Hist, Econom and Pol. Sci. ser. vol. 2, no. 2.
- Trapper Trails to the Siskeke-dee. Carl P. Russell. (see file-box, Cal. Bd. Explorers). [Ann. Wyo. 17: 89.]
- Bureau of Vital Statistics, Cal. State Board of Health, Sacramento.

- Bruff, J. Goldsborough. Gold Rush.
- Beal, Edward Fitzgerald, a Pioneer in the Path of Empire, 1822-1903. By Stephen Bonsal. N. Y., 1912.
- Spanish Alta California. Alberta J. Denis. 1927. N. Y.
- George Yount, the Kindly Host of Caymus Rancho. Ellen L. Wood. 1941. S.F.
- John Bidwell. Echoes of the Past.

References Literature

- Dictionary of National Biography. Leslie Stephen and Sidney Lee.
- Bancroft, H. H. History of the Northwest Coast, vols. 1-2.
  Washington, Idaho and Montana, History of. one vol.
- Botanic Gardens of the World. L. S. Yager. 1937.
- California.
  The old Mission Churches and Historic Houses of California. R. Newcomb. 1925.
- The Old Adobes of Forgotten Fort Tejon. Clarence Cullimore.
- Yaylay, David M. San Francisco Business Directory. 1863.